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- (g) Gains or losses on disposition of equity in securities of subsidiaries or 50 percent or less owned persons.
- (h) Investment securities gains or losses. The method followed in determining the cost of investments sold (e.g., "average cost," "first-in, first-out," or "identified certificate) and related income taxes shall be disclosed.
- 14. Other expenses. Disclose separately any of the following amounts, or any other item of other expense, which exceed one percent of the aggregate of total interest income and other income. The remaining amounts may be shown as one amount.
 - (a) Salaries and employee benefits.
 - (b) Net occupancy expense of premises.
 - (c) Goodwill amortization.
- (d) Net cost of operation of other real estate (including provisions for real estate losses, rental income and gains and losses on sales of real estate).
- (e) Minority interest in income of consolidated subsidiaries.
- 15. Income or loss before income tax expense.

 16. Income tax expense. The information re-
- 16. *Income tax expense*. The information required by §210.4–08(h) should be disclosed.
- 17. Income or loss before extraordinary items and cumulative effects of changes in accounting principles.
 - 18. Extraordinary items, less applicable tax.
- 19. Cumulative effects of changes in accounting principles.
 - 20. Net income or loss.
 - 21. Earnings per share data.

[48 FR 11107, Mar. 16, 1983, as amended at 50 FR 25215, June 18, 1985]

§210.9-05 Foreign activities.

- (a) General requirement. Separate disclosure concerning foreign activities shall be made for each period in which either (1) assets, or (2) revenue, or (3) income (loss) before income tax expense, or (4) net income (loss), each as associated with foreign activities, exceeded ten percent of the corresponding amount in the related financial statements.
- (b) *Disclosures*. (1) Disclose total identifiable assets (net of valuation allowances) associated with foreign activities.
- (2) For each period for which an income statement is filed, state the amount of revenue, income (loss) before taxes, and net income (loss) associated with foreign activities. Disclose significant estimates and assumptions (including those related to the cost of capital) used in allocating revenue and expenses to foreign activities; describe the nature and effects of any changes

in such estimates and assumptions which have a significant impact on interperiod comparability.

- (3) The information in paragraph (b) (1) and (2) of this section shall be presented separately for each significant geographic area and in the aggregate for all other geographic areas not deemed significant.
- (c) Definitions. (1) Foreign activities include loans and other revenues producing assets and transactions in which the debtor or customer, whether an affiliated or unaffiliated person, is domiciled outside the United States.
- (2) The term *revenue* includes the total of the amount reported at §§ 210.9–04.5 and 210.9–04.13.
- (3) A significant geographic area is one in which assets or revenue or income before income tax or net income exceed 10 percent of the comparable amount as reported in the financial statements.

§ 210.9-06 Condensed financial information of registrant.

information prescribed §210.12-04 shall be presented in a note to the financial statements when the restricted net assets (§210.4-08(e)(3)) of consolidated subsidiaries exceed 25 percent of consolidated net assets as of the end of the most recently completed fiscal year. The investment in and indebtedness of and to bank subsidiaries shall be stated separately in the condensed balance sheet from amounts for other subsidiaries; the amount of cash dividends paid to the registrant for each of the last three years by bank subsidiaries shall be stated separately in the condensed income statement from amounts for other subsidiaries. For purposes of the above test, restricted net assets of consolidated subsidiaries shall mean that amount of the registrant's proportionate share of net assets of consolidated subsidiaries (after intercompany eliminations) which as of the end of the most recent fiscal year may not be transferred to the parent company by subsidiaries in the form of loans, advances or cash dividends without the consent of a third party (i.e., lender, regulatory agency, foreign government, etc.). Where restrictions on the amount of funds which may be loaned or advanced differ from the amount restricted as to

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transfer in the form of cash dividends, the amount least restrictive to the subsidiary shall be used. Redeemable preferred stocks (§210.5–02.28) and minority interests shall be deducted in computing net assets for purposes of this test.

§210.9-07 [Reserved]

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

§210.10-01 Interim financial statements

- (a) Condensed statements. Interim financial statements shall follow the general form and content of presentation prescribed by the other sections of this Regulation with the following exceptions:
- (1) Interim financial statements required by this rule need only be provided as to the registrant and its subsidiaries consolidated and may be unaudited. Separate statements of other entities which may otherwise be required by this regulation may be omitted.
- (2) Interim balance sheets shall include only major captions (i.e., numbered captions) prescribed by the applicable sections of this Regulation with the exception of inventories. Data as to raw materials, work in process and finished goods inventories shall be included either on the face of the balance sheet or in the notes to the financial statements, if applicable. Where any major balance sheet caption is less than 10% of total assets, and the amount in the caption has not increased or decreased by more than 25% since the end of the preceding fiscal year, the caption may be combined with others.
- (3) Interim statements of income shall also include major captions prescribed by the applicable sections of this Regulation. When any major income statement caption is less than 15% of average net income for the most recent three fiscal years and the amount in the caption has not increased or decreased by more than 20% as compared to the corresponding interim period of the preceding fiscal year, the caption may be combined with others. In calculating average net income, loss years should be excluded. If losses were incurred in each of the

most recent three years, the average loss shall be used for purposes of this test. Notwithstanding these tests, §210.4–02 applies and de minimis amounts therefore need not be shown separately, except that registrants reporting under §210.9 shall show investment securities gains or losses separately regardless of size.

- (4) The statement of cash flows may be abbreviated starting with a single figure of net cash flows from operating activities and showing cash changes from investing and financing activities individually only when they exceed 10% of the average of net cash flows from operating activities for the most recent three years. Notwithstanding this test, §210.4-02 applies and *de minimis* amounts therefore need not be shown separately.
- (5) The interim financial information shall include disclosures either on the face of the financial statements or in accompanying footnotes sufficient so as to make the interim information presented not misleading. Registrants may presume that users of the interim financial information have read or have access to the audited financial statements for the preceding fiscal year and that the adequacy of additional disclosure needed for a fair presentation, except in regard to material contingencies, may be determined in that context. Accordingly, footnote disclosure which would substantially duplicate the disclosure contained in the most recent annual report to security holders or latest audited financial statements, such as a statement of significant accounting policies and practices, details of accounts which have not changed significantly in amount or composition since the end of the most recently completed fiscal year, and detailed disclosures prescribed by Rule 4-08 of this Regulation, may be omitted. However, disclosure shall be provided where events subsequent to the end of the most recent fiscal year have occurred which have a material impact on the registrant. Disclosures should encompass for example, significant changes since the end of the most recently completed fiscal year in such items as: accounting principles and practices; estimates inherent in the preparation of financial statements;